To draw the top three nodes (the root and its two children) of a Binary Search Tree (BST) containing the given 31 keys, we first need to select the root and its two children based on the BST properties.

In a BST:

- The left child node is always less than the root.
- The right child node is always greater than the root.

Step 1: Determine the root node.

For a balanced BST, the root node is usually the median of the list of keys.

Given keys:

```
10 15 18 21 23 24 30 31 38 41 42 45 50 55 59
61 63 71 77 78 83 84 85 86 88 91 92 93 94 98
```

- There are 31 keys, so the median key is the 16th key in the sorted list.
- The 16th key is **60**.

Step 2: Determine the children.

- The left child will be the median of the first half of the list (keys less than 59).
- The right child will be the median of the second half of the list (keys greater than 59).

Left half (keys < 60):

```
10 15 18 21 23 24 30 31 38 41 42 45 50 55
```

- The median of this list is the 8th key: **31**.

Right half (keys > 60):

```
63 71 77 78 83 84 85 86 88 91 92 93 94 98
```

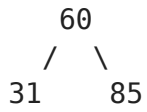
- The median of this list is the 8th key: **85**.

Conclusion:

The top three nodes in the BST are:

- **Root**: 60
- **Left Child**: 31
- **Right Child**: 85

Here's a simple diagram:



This forms the top three nodes of the BST.